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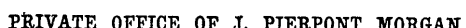




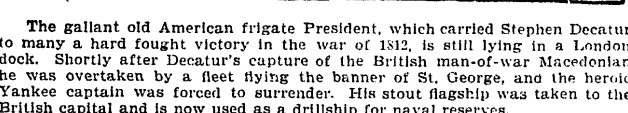


CHARLES DICKENS  
WAS BORN HERE

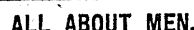
The "doctor" familiar to readers of



**A HISTORIC AMERICAN WARSHIP IN AN ENGLISH DOCK**



The beautiful structure presented in the accompanying illustration is now being erected at Westminster, London. It shows what modern architects are capable of doing, working from the ancient models as a basis. This structure, the new Catholio cathedral, has been planned with the best specimens of Byzantine architecture in mind, but modernized or brought down to date. There is probably no finer ecclesiastical architecture in the world than the pure Gothic, which lends itself to majestic proportions and sensitive treatment, and is so infinitely and massively interesting and mind-boggling a phenomenon. But the Byzantine also has its votaries and is superbly applicable when, as in this instance, its severity is relieved by Moorish or "Aljeme" windows, with latticed stone traceries and Saracenic doorways. It is predicted that this cathedral will be known in the future as one of the finest sights of London, and that it will be a landmark readily furnished in advance of the building's completion by Cardinal Vaughan.



Prince Nicholas of Greece, third son of the king of the Hellenes, was recently designated "laureato" in a dramatic congress organized by the University of Athens. The work which obtained for him this distinction was a comedy called "The Reformers" and was judged on its merits, the competitors having to send in their compositions under pseudonyms only.

"Innocents Abroad" has been identified with at least half a dozen medical men. Mark Twain has cleared up the mystery by informing a correspondent that the real original was the late Dr. A. Reeves Jackson of Chicago, whose too early death the author still laments.

on economic subjects. He began life as a printer, but soon owned his own paper in Iowa. His first important book was an answer to Mr. Harvey's "Coln."

Senator Mason is the latest convert to the game of golf and has been spending most of his leisure mornings in the pursuit of the sport.

At a recent meeting in London of the Humanitarian league for the purpose of presenting Rev. J. Stratton with a testimonial for his work in abolishing the royal buckhounds letters from George

Meredith, Thomas Hardy and Frederic Harrison were read, all favoring the abolition of sports that were attended with cruelty to animals.

Jews in England owe much to the philanthropy of the present Lord Rothschild, whose vast wealth has often been drawn on for charitable purposes. Lord Rothschild succeeded his uncle, in the baronetcy in 1876. He entered the house of commons when only 25 years of age.

**Cardinal Vaughan is the eldest of**

large family of brothers, each of whom in turn gave up the family estates in order to enter the church. These estates in consequence devolved on the cardinal's youngest brother, the only one of the family who is not a priest. No man is in greater demand than the cardinal for various functions.

The bishop of London's salary is \$50,000 a year, and the rates, taxes, insurance and maintenance of his two large residences can scarcely be less than 15 per cent on that sum, so that his in-

The first folio edition of Shakespeare, a facsimile of which is given in the illustration herewith, was published in 1623, seven years after the death of the illustrious author and two years after the landing of the pilgrim fathers on the New England coast. It was put out by two of his fellow actors, John Heminge and Henry Condell, under the title of "Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," and, though it pretended to be complete, at least one play—"Pericles"—was omitted. This volume is known as the "first folio" and, although it is claimed, the only authentic text of the plays of the great bard of Avon.

The recently elected president of Ecuador, General Leonidas Plaza, who portraits appears in the accompanying illustration, has the reputation of being the youngest executive ever chosen in that republic. If reports are true, he has a temperament as torrid as the equatorial country he has been called upon to govern, for his life has been romantic in the extreme. He is scarcely 40 years of age, but has already made his mark in society and has shown a decided preference for the life of a soldier. He was born in the city of Guayaquil, or two ago, while self ex-patriated to Costa Rica, he became engaged to a sister-in-law of President Iglesias; but, having been called back to his own country, he broke off the engagement and transferred his affections to the daughter of President Alfaro of Ecuador. Having won the daughter's promise, he was enabled to win his own choice, and his life has been a life of romantic incident, and his triumphant election followed. The term of office is four years, with ineligibility for re-election. But unless President Alfaro's prospective son-in-law again changes his mind the presidency will be kept in the family for at least eight years. Plaza's nominal majority in the election

The new Italian ambassador to London, Signor Alberto Panza, who has just taken up his duties, is a diplomatist by profession—he has never done anything else. He is possessed of a very intimate knowledge of European life and of the relations between the United Kingdom and Italy. He has been in the diplomatic service and in England with the friendliest feelings, both towards the British Government and the British people. Signor Panza, born in Turin a few years ago, Signor Panza, having graduated as a doctor of laws, passed on to the diplomatic service and filled successfully junior appointments in the embassies of Athens, Bucharest, Berlin, Belgrade and Constantinople. He distinguished himself by his conduct in affairs during the Armenian outbreak, his counsel being greatly valued by the other ambassadors during the time.

The smallest pension extant is believed to be that paid to an old sailor in the Parliament of England. He receives 8 cents a day, paid quarterly. It comes to him, therefore, he duly receives a 2 cent stamp, wherewith is enclosed a stamped envelope for the return of the 8 cents. He has to leave some to cover his little El Dorado. Into cash. The master, it is said, invariably gives him the parting admonition to "take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

The oldest man on earth is said to be Izai Rodatsky -135- of Moscow, Russia, and the oldest woman Mrs. Nancy Hol- lfield-117- of Battle Creek, Mich.	Hesse, Baroness Victoria of Connaugh- ton daughter of the late Prince Alfred Saxe-Coburg and Princesses Victoria Sleswick-Holstein.
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The accompanying illustration pictures the German ship, the "Gauze," intended especially for the international expeditions to the antarctic. There are now three antarctic expeditions under way—two from Germany, one British and one Norwegian.

The "Gauze," which is a new ship, is fitted for long and arduous voyages, with a maximum crew of 32 persons. The ship is constructed of heavy strength, to withstand the ice pressure, and is a wooden steamer, with screw and rudder so made that they may be taken out in emergency. She is capable of making an average speed of 10 knots per hour, and has a range of 2,500 miles. She carries in addition to the ordinary equipment a balloon, with

employed for a decade longer, and he has turned his English house, Morgan Hall, into a veritable museum of arms, costumes and other objects of the middle ages.

Dr. Ludwig Mond, whose discovery of a cheap way to effect a revolution in the production, is a native of Cassel who, although he went to England nearly 40 years ago, still retains a trace of his German accent. He has introduced the most successful processes and has thereby enriched himself.

showing the house in which Dick was born, Dec. 1812, and where he employed himself as a clerk for the first four or five months of his life.

The house itself is plain and even averse in its architecture, and, though the most excellent period of its history settled upon a residential neighborhood, is now surrounded by shops and tenements. The present tenant is a daughter of Dickens' landlord, and she keeps two parlors, including the upper bedroom, front, in which Charles was born, and a back and span chimney. There is a movement on foot to secure the house for popular subscription and preservation as a memorial of the talented author.

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S DAUGHTER

It is a remarkable coincidence that between the Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary of Cornwall, whose portrait appears in the accompanying illustration, and the throne of Great Britain there stand the same number of lives as separated her great namesake from the throne at the time of her birth. Four people only precede her, namely, King Edward, her grandfather,

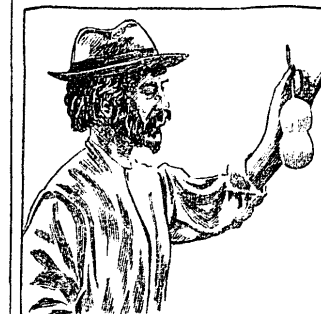


the Duke of Cornwall, her father, and her brothers, Prince Edward and Prince Albert. At the date of Queen Victoria's birth there were also four—George III, the future George IV, the future William IV and the Duke of Kent.

This tiny, head-odd girl of 4 years is the tenth in the royal line to bear the name of Victoria. She, the daughter of the English Frederick of Prussia, the only daughter of the Kaiser, Victoria's daughter of King Edward; two daughters of the Duke of Fife (as a middle name); a daughter of Princess Alice of Hesse; Patricia Victoria of Connaught, a daughter of the late Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg; and the late Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

## A black and white illustration of two women in traditional attire standing in a shallow body of water, possibly a river or lake. One woman is holding a large basket, and the other is holding a long pole with a net or trap attached. In the background, there is a small building on a hill.

It is well worth a visit to the channel islands to witness the gathering of the seaweed harvest, which takes place every year at certain seasons. It is regulated by law. Everybody takes part in the harvest, even the young women, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Nowhere else, perhaps, are found finer specimens of stalwart maidens, sun tanned and barefooted, strong and healthy. The seaweed harvest is a great event in the islands. The weed itself is used not only as a fertilizer, but as a fuel, being stacked in heaps and burned on the open hearth, where it sends forth a bright and cheery flame.



the latter inside. It is said to be the result of grafting by a white man who several years ago sought the secluded island in which it was found, about a thousand miles south of Ceylon. He lived there alone, except for a single servant, but was taken with fever and died after a Robinson Crusoe life of eight or ten years. His servant left the island and went to Ceylon, taking with him specimens of the fruit. In Ceylon at present it is in great demand.

Nature's latest production is a wonder. It is a tropical fruit found on a small island in the Indian ocean and is shaped like a dumbbell or a double orange. Its flavor is delicious, being something like that of a blood orange and a pomegranate, having the deep red color of

the latter inside. It is said to be the result of grafting by a white man who several years ago sought the secluded island in which it was found, about a thousand miles south of Ceylon. He lived there alone, except for a single servant, but was taken with fever and died after a Robinson Crusoe life of eight or ten years. His servant left the island and went to Ceylon, taking with him specimens of the fruit. In Ceylon at present it is in great demand.



income is at once greatly reduced. Few probably realize the expense of a bishop in the first year. Fees, payment for the furniture of the palace and a variety of other costs and charges leave a comparatively small margin for other expenses. The late Bishop Villiers was nearly ruined by what was deemed extraordinary good fortune.

employed for a decade longer, and he has turned his English house, Morgan Hall, into a veritable museum of arms, costumes and other objects of the middle ages.

Dr. Ludwig Mond, whose discovery of a cheap gas promises to effect a revolution in the production, is a native of Cassel who, although he went to England nearly 40 years ago, still retains a trace of his German accent. He has invented many wonderful chemical processes and has thereby acquired wealth

unfettered his imagination in his fancy for an eminent philosopher of art. He keeps up a palatial house in a town and a country house in England and is a member of exclusive London clubs. Apart from his work in chemical research, his most notable achievement is founding and endowing the Institute for Faraday Research laboratories of the Royal Institution.

Henry Neville, the well known English nobleman, the twentieth child of a twentieth child, a distinction which is said to be unique in Great Britain.



# The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Wednesday  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## A MARVELOUS POSSIBILITY.

A SIMPLE and unobtrusive paragraph announces the discovery in the laboratory of the Pasteur Institute of Paris of a method of making food stuff from inorganic matter. The cost is said to be about \$1,000 a pound.

Few people, probably, will realize that this announcement is one of the most important that could possibly be made and that this discovery ranks in importance with any that has been made in the history of mankind, even if it does not surpass any other.

At the present time every article used for human food is the product of vegetable life. Some of it is directly a part of the vegetable kingdom, and some of it is composed of the flesh of herbivorous or carnivorous animals, but all food is derived from vegetation, and vegetables only have the power to combine the simpler substances of the mineral kingdom and to build up the complex substances upon which alone animal life may be sustained. The only apparent exception to the rule is that of salt, and salt is not a food and is incapable of serving as such.

The possibility of the production of food substances in the chemical laboratories without the intervention of vegetable life is one that has engaged the attention of scientists for some time past, and the discovery that has been made at the Pasteur Institute—if it has been really made—comes as the result of very careful and persistent experiment and not at haphazard. There are two kinds of chemical processes. One is that of tearing to pieces, or analysis; the other that of putting together, or synthesis. It is work in this latter department that has led up towards food production, and the discoveries that have been made from time to time have pointed almost positively towards the possibility of final success in this line.

If food stuff has actually been produced, even at a cost of \$1,000 a pound, it is reasonably certain that science will be equal to the task of making it at a very much less cost at some future day. It will not do to jump to the conclusion that because science has produced a small quantity of food stuff at a very high cost, that a discovery has been made that will make mankind independent of the farmer and the stock raiser and banish famine forever from the world, but if the report is true, the initial step in this direction has been taken and it is impossible to limit its consequences. It is a long distance from the laboratory curiosity at \$1,000 a pound to the huge factory turning out supplies for a nation and making humanity independent of acreage.

As for the final effect of such a discovery, it is an interesting question whether a world in which the fear of starvation did not exist would be a better or a worse world than the present one. Famine is an evil, no doubt, but it is the fear of famine, according to some very good philosophers, that is the cause of the progress that has been made by mankind. If this be so, we might get the interesting result that the final step in human progress would be a discovery that would make further progress unnecessary, and therefore impossible.

## THE SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE RESOLUTION passed by the Democratic state executive committee calling for the resignation of Senator McLaughlin looks to an outsider like an attempt to force an issue in the party and to drive Senator McLaughlin out of his official position regardless of any advantage that might come to the party from a reconciliation of enemies and differences. That this resolution was passed under the direction of Senator Tillman does not admit of a doubt, and indeed its wording and tenor are characteristic of the pitchfork statesman who is now driving the South Carolina Democracy. It may be that Senator Tillman would favor the passage of such a resolution even if he were in doubt of his ability to control the party, but he certainly would not do so if he had any desire or intention of patching up a truce with the McLaughlin Democrats or arranging a basis for harmonious co-operation in the future. The effect of the resolution can only be to make the split in the party wider and more difficult to repair, and to the extent that it does this it will be for the benefit of the state and the nation at large.

The passage of this resolution will naturally lead to a discussion of whether Senator McLaughlin ought to accede to the demand made upon him. Our own idea is that he should not. If it is questionable whether a senator should resign his position upon the demand of the legislature, there is certainly a much stronger reason for holding that he should not be held accountable to a committee of a party. This is all the more evident the case when that committee is controlled by and represents the wishes of a single man as completely as the South Carolina committee does that of Senator Tillman. If Senator McLaughlin were asked to resign by Senator Tillman, there should scarcely be any question as to what the proper reply would be, and the present circumstances are scarcely materially different.

It appears, unfortunately, that the Tillman machine is too well organized and the moral temper of the people in the state too low at the present time to permit of any effective revolt against the leadership of Tillman and the policy that he represents. But if Senator McLaughlin has any title to eminence or any ambitions for the future he owes it to his partisans to make the most gallant fight possible against Tillmanism. Such a fight may mean temporary defeat, but in the end it will surely lead to victory. No American commonwealth can remain permanently upon the level that South Carolina occupies under the sway of Tillman and his associates and the persevering leader who is able to bring about her uplifting will deserve the reward that he will be sure to receive from his grateful fellow citizens.

## A WONDERFUL STORY.

NOT LONG ago there appeared in the columns of a well-known French newspaper a story whose scene was laid in Colorado Springs. It purported to narrate the experiences of a young Frenchman who became involved in Colorado Springs society, and incidentally it threw some very brilliant lights on life, customs and conditions in the far west.

Mr. P. A. Garstin, whose name will doubtless be familiar to many of the older readers of the Gazette, a former resident of Colorado Springs and of Cripple Creek and now living in New York city, found the story to be an object of so much amusement and amazement that he has taken the trouble to translate it verbatim from the French, and the first half of it is offered for the edification of Gazette readers this morning. The second and final portion will appear next Sunday.

The power "to see ourselves as others see us" is one often longed for but seldom so well obtained as in this instance.

The Elks will lead off for Centennial week with the big street fair. It begins tomorrow.

## TWO VALUABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

WE DESIRE to call special attention to two communications of much more than ordinary interest and value which will be found on this page this morning.

Professor Arthur Lakes is one of the best known geologists in the state and is recognized generally as one of the leading geological authorities in the west. What he has to say of our local geological conditions is worthy of serious attention and should receive it.

Mr. R. W. Tansill, who writes the other letter to the people of the west through the columns of the Gazette, is well known as a most enterprising and far-seeing man of affairs, and what he has to say in this case, as in others, is worth listening to. The rush to the Kiowa lands has exceeded all expectation and is a most striking evidence of the land hunger that still exists in the American people. Mr. Tansill shows beyond any possibility of mistake the connection that exists between the Oklahoma crowds and the problem of arid America. The point he makes is a good one and it is a strong argument in favor of action by the government to meet the needs of the people by redeeming and making available for cultivation the vast area of the west.

## SOME RAILWAY STRATEGY.

MODERN railway conditions make it practically certain that new railways will not be built into territory already well occupied. Formerly it was a common thing for competing systems to parallel each other, and to waste money in building "spite lines," which had no reasonable prospect of earning a return for the investment. But the modern idea of a "community of interest" makes such things impossible. It is all the more important therefore that a railway that has a main trunk line in the neighborhood of a rich though undeveloped territory should be the first to take possession of the field, for it may be reasonably certain that if it does so none other will dispute its claim.

This condition exists at the present time in northwestern Colorado where there are two counties without railway facilities, and these two are among the most richly endowed in natural wealth of all in the state. The valleys of the Yampah and the White have large agricultural possibilities, they are rich in coal and precious mineral, they include probably the best oil fields of the state and they are sure to yield in the near future a handsome revenue to the road that undertakes to supply their needs and to promote their development.

There are three routes by which such a road may enter, from the north, from the east, and from the south. It would certainly be a misfortune if the business of so large and so rich a portion of this state should be diverted to another, but it is certain that if the Colorado railroads delay too long in giving the northwest the railway service it needs, a branch of the Union Pacific will be built.

The second possible route is from Denver westward, and this line has been constructed many times in the newspapers and is still being built there. It is a long and a difficult route through the mountains from the foothill cities west of Denver to the upper valleys of the Yampah and the building of this road could only result from a determination to secure the business of this section for Denver at any cost. Such a spirit undoubtedly exists to some extent, and is being carefully fostered by the newspapers of that city, but so far the necessary means are lacking.

The most practicable and probable line of communication with northwestern Colorado is from some point on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande northward. If built from Wolcott station the line would pass through Egeria park and thence to the lower river valley; if from Rifle or from Newcastle it would go to Meeker in the White river valley and thence by a practicable route over a low pass into the Yampah valley.

That this road will be built in the near future seems altogether probable and it is in fact a necessity of the railway situation. So strong a line as the Rio Grande now is cannot afford to have so rich a territory, naturally tributary to its line, appropriated by a competitor, and it is not likely to wait until the entrance of another line makes it necessary for it to struggle for the possession of what it should hold without opposition. The management of the Rio Grande is not likely to overlook the obvious features of this proposition, and as the Meeker and Yampah extension is unquestionably the best railway opportunity in the state today, it is not likely to be long unimproved.

## PUEBLO THE RAILWAY CENTER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that the Burlington railway will shortly build a branch line into Pueblo comes as a natural consequence of recent developments in railway circles. So long as it was possible to control transcontinental traffic in the interest of Denver, without regard to speed of transit or convenience of handling, it made comparatively little difference whether the terminus of a plains road was at the mouth of the most practicable pass through the mountains, or whether it was a hundred miles or more to one side of it. But when the Rio Grande and the Missouri Pacific became affiliated the situation changed. The Union Pacific has its own line westward through Wyoming, the Rock Island is continuous in line with the Colorado Midland at Colorado Springs, the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific have direct connection at Pueblo with the through line to Salt Lake City, and only the Burlington is left in the air with no direct transcontinental connection. The construction of the proposed cut-off from Brush to Pueblo would not only give the Burlington a much more direct transcontinental connection than it now possesses, but it would also give that road through its Wyoming connections a most valuable north and south business, which cannot fail to increase rapidly with the growing industries and business of Pueblo.

So many railroads are built only on paper that it would not do to give absolute faith to any report of the kind, but the talk of the Burlington line from Brush to Pueblo is in itself an evidence of the rapidly with which the railway situation in Colorado is changed and the growing importance of our southern neighbor as the railway center of this state.

## MORE SCHOOL FACILITIES.

A CONSTANT need for increased school facilities is one of the marks of a prosperous and growing city. Colorado Springs is no exception to the rule. Ever since the city was established it has been difficult to provide rooms and teachers for the children, and at the present time the need is as evident and pressing as ever.

There is one good thing about spending money for school purposes, and that is that there is no other expenditure that brings more direct and substantial returns. Good schools are a profitable investment for any city. They add immensely to its attractiveness as a place of residence and they yield a direct benefit that is of the highest importance to the rising generation.

Colorado Springs has always been noted for its good schools and in its effort to maintain the high standards of the past the board should receive the hearty support of our citizens.

## A DEEP TRIAL WELL FOR COLORADO SPRING.

(By Arthur Lakes, Western Editor of "Mines and Minerals.") We have often thought that it would be a good thing if in the neighborhood of some cities a deep trial well were put down, to ascertain what of economic value might underlie those cities of possible utility to the cities themselves.

Such a well might be put down, not at the heavy expense of one or two individuals, but by every one "chipping in" a small sum so that if the project resulted in nothing, no one would be seriously loser. Such a well would at least be an interesting gamble and its progress a source of general interest to the community.

Colorado Springs and its vicinity are a case in point. Geologically we know generally what underlies the city, but specifically there may be surprises of great value in store. Geologically, Colorado Springs is underlain to a depth of at least one thousand five hundred feet by a thick bed of some what impervious sandstone, and the marine groups of the Cretaceous period, the same as carry the oil at Florence at a depth of two thousand feet. One thousand five hundred feet was bored in the city some years ago in search of artesian water, without satisfactory results. This was, we believe, done entirely in the shales. This well did not go deep enough for a fair trial. It should have been twice that depth.

To find out what lies below these thick shales, we must take the road to Manitou, and at Colorado City we observe the first outcrop from beneath the shales to be a bed about a hundred feet thick of tilted limestone full of large fossil shells. Next comes a bed of white sandstone about 200 thick, then a series of red and green shales, marls, limestones and gypsum, about 200 feet thick, and then a great thickness of red sandstones, well shown in Red canon and in the Garden of the Gods, followed by another great series of red and white coarse sandstones and limestones of the Carboniferous, and the Silurian and Cambrian periods, all resting finally on bed rock granite.

A well 10,000 feet deep would scarcely penetrate all these formations if driven down at Colorado Springs; but a well 3,000 feet might reasonably be expected to tap some sandy layers in which water, oil, or gas might possibly be found.

The chances for good artesian drinking water are not very good. The water, if tapped, would be liable to be warm and mineralized; but this is just the kind of water valid life likes.

The chances for oil by a deep well are not at all unfavorable, the geological horizon being very similar to that of Florence. Gas, too, is a possibility. The geological structure and conditions of the great Manitou bay are not unlike those of the Canon City bay. The great curve in the mountains at the foot of Pike's Peak formed undoubtedly an ancient bay in which sand and silted sediments in comparatively shallow water. Such bays are the natural habitat of sea-weeds and other marine organisms and it is from such bays we are supposed to derive the elements of oil, and with oil, gas.

At Florence the oil horizon is found in the shale below the coal beds, and north of Colorado Springs we have the Curtis and Carlton coal beds as a top horizon. If this were Florence, the oil would be found 1,500 to 2,000 feet below these coal beds.

Taking into consideration, we think that the people of Colorado Springs are fully justified in putting down a deep, exploring well not less than 3,000 feet. The possibilities are oil, gas, and warm and medicinal waters.

## NATIONAL IRRIGATION OF ARID AMERICA.

(By Robt. Weems Tansill.)

One hundred and seventy-five thousand home-seekers are clamoring for homes in the Kiowa-Comanche reservation, while barely 13,000 can be supplied. These 175,000 people no doubt represent a total of at least 500,000 souls—enough to make a populous state.

Where will 12 out of every 14 of these people locate? Where would they locate? A large majority of them would no doubt locate in arid America were conditions suitable.

What are the conditions in arid America today? Where water could be supplied cheaply, private or corporate capital has controlled the situation, so that the supply of irrigated agricultural land is shorter than in Oklahoma even. This is not as it should be, and the one and only remedy lies in national aid to irrigation.

Does anyone suppose that England would allow private or corporate capital to go on the Nile and take out a ditch that would cost but a trifle, but that would irrigate only 100,000 acres of land, thereby securing rights that would make it impossible to irrigate 1,000,000 acres with suitable works?

Never. But that is exactly what has been done, and is being done in arid America today.

Such a short-sighted policy is nothing short of a crime against the next generation, to say nothing of posterity. Private or corporate capital has acquired and will continue to acquire the most desirable sites and will construct their works, not upon a plan to benefit the greatest numbers, but upon a plan that can be most cheaply constructed and that will yield the greatest amount of dividends in the shortest time. The result is that the development of arid America is being minimized and retarded at the expense of the people.

Where is the interest in securing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number? To accomplish this result it must take up and handle the irrigation problem, and the sooner the better for all the people. The only remedy for these unfortunate citizens rests with the national government. From now on no individual or corporation should be allowed to secure a water right or take out a ditch until a thorough examination shall have been made by a government expert and an ample guarantee given that the reservoir or canal to be constructed shall be sufficient to store or carry every gallon of water that will flow in the stream at its flood. This should be the first step; the next and only hope for arid America is irrigation by the national government.

## BENEFICENT AMERICAN RULE IN PUERTO RICO.

(By Hon. John Keim, United States Senator.)

Immediately following the signing of the Paris treaty of peace with Spain, by which we obtained possession of Puerto Rico and the Philippine islands, the opponents of the United States administration were sworn to declare that the soldiers then entered upon with respect to the holding and governing of outlying and far distant insular territory would be followed with the most disastrous results both to ourselves and to the inhabitants of the new possessions. Then, too, eminent foreign critics in English, French and German periodicals and newspapers shuddered at the prospect before us and indulged in the most gloomy vaticinations. By these gentlemen and by scores of our own wise college presidents and professors, it was asserted that the experiment was doomed to failure for many reasons, chief of which was that, as a people, we had no experience in this department of governmental administration. The government of colonies, it was pointed out, required the services of a class of public servants possessed of the highest order of ability and specially trained for that specific purpose. That class, they said, we had not, and could not secure for decades of years, and even then, it was doubtful if we should be successful in the effort.

Undertaken by the violent and unscrupulous and the dismal forebodings that were uttered abroad, the administration quietly faced the problem thus presented to it. Take the case of Puerto Rico. Affairs there were necessarily thrown into chaos when the civil authority of Spain came to an end. At once the work of restoring order, maintaining peace and preserving life and property was begun by placing the island under military rule with General Davis, one of the very best executive officers in the army, as military governor. General Davis began his great work by restoring order, maintaining peace and preserving life and property, and connecting all of them as far as possible by telegraph. Wherever disorder broke out it was at once promptly suppressed and the perpetrators punished. If this were all that was to be done the situation would be easy. But it was not. Military rule had hardly been established when one of the most frightful hurricanes in the history of the island laid the greater portion of it desolate and brought hundreds of thousands of the laboring masses to the verge of starvation. As a measure of relief, decided to rebuild the roads of the island and build new ones wherever necessary. No official red tape was allowed to block the way. The work was begun at once. Thousands of men, women and children were thereby saved from certain death. That was the humane and temporary side of it. The practical and enduring one is that the interior of Puerto Rico has now a better road system than it ever before possessed. It is needless to say that this increased facility of intercommunication has benefited immeasurably the agricultural and every other commercial interest of the little island.

So well did the military arm of the government discharge the duties assigned to it that a little over a year ago affairs were in so sound a condition that the experiment of civil administration could be safely undertaken. Now came the supreme test whether, under our system, outlying possessions could be governed by us without detriment to ourselves and with advantage to those directly concerned. Both at home and abroad, as I have said, dire failure had been predicted. From the newspapers we have already learned, in a general way, that happily the prophecies of disaster have all failed to materialize; that, on the contrary, Puerto Rico is now enjoying a larger liberty and a higher degree of prosperity than it ever experienced in all the four centuries of its Spanish connection. But we shall not know fully the marvelous change that has been wrought in the little island under the wise civil administration instituted by our president until the full official reports are made. In the meantime it is laid before congress and the country next December. Then it will be seen beyond all possibility of refutation that we have erected a new standard of civil administration in this respect. Under the monarchical system the "mother" countries have as a rule drained the life-blood out of their colonies. That is the history of Spanish rule in Cuba and in Puerto Rico. Colony, or whatever it may be called, our brief administration of affairs in these islands is the brightest chapter in its country's history. And so in due course will it be in the Philippines and wherever else our flag has been raised or will be raised in the future.

## LABOR, CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF INDUSTRIALS.

(By Hon. Maurice M. Milmont.)

(Copyright, 1901, Cosmopolitan Co.)

In the conflict now being waged between the organized forces of labor on one hand and the organized forces of capital on the other, the reader discovers a clew to a momentous condition. It is not merely a contention between employee and employer. It is as the straw indicative of the direction of the wind—but of a wind which may gather in force, carrying upon it lurid clouds illumined with the flashes of lightning, and ominous with the rolling of thunder. No doubt, the disturbance now blocking the wheels of industry and impairing the accretions of capital, will pass away. It is devoutly hoped that it will so pass. But, pass as it will, the grand contention remains behind because the principle, which is backbone, is neither broken nor benumbed.

This is an industrial age, the era of weights and measures. The questions

of the day sooner or later must be put in the scales and weighed. There must be an adjustment of weights, or a level established, in the scale of equity. The scales must hang true between the labor of today and the labor of yesterday, which is capital.

It is a self-evident economic principle that any departure from a just relationship between production and consumption means a loss to society. The scales must hang true between the labor of today and the labor of yesterday, which is capital.

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# ALLOTMENT OF THE LAND

## Remarkable Scenes Took Place at the Oklahoma Drawing.

# THERE WAS NO DISORDER

## Immense Crowds Watched the Drawing All Day and Greeted the Winners With Cheers.

El Reno, O. T., July 29.—Oklahoma's great land lottery was begun here in earnest today and when the commissioners appointed by the federal government adjourned the drawing for the day, 1,000 of the choicest of the 13,000,000-acre claims in the Kiowa-Cimarron country had been awarded.

The first name drawn was that of Stephen A. Holcomb, of Paul's Valley, Indian territory, for a homestead in the El Reno district and the second, Leonard Lamb, of Augusta, Oklahoma. These two may select the two choicest claims in the district. The capital prize winner, however, proved to be James R. Wood of Weatherford, Oklahoma, whose name was the first to come out of the Lawton district.

Miss Mary Beale of Wichita, Kan., who drew the second number in that district. They will have the privilege of making the first choice in the Lawton district and will undoubtedly choose the two quarter sections adjoining that town. These are considered the most valuable in the territory and are estimated, worth from \$20,000 to \$40,000 each.

The day has been one of keen excitement, replete with interesting scenes. It is estimated that fully 35,000 people witnessed the drawing. The immense throng was wrought up to the highest pitch. The drawing of the first names from the whole day had started a riot that reverberated between the hills and must have been heard for miles over the prairie.

Each succeeding winning for a time was met with shouts of applause and merriment. All was pleasant. Every man, though he did not draw a prize from the whole day, had started with faith that tomorrow or next day would surely see him the possessor of a slip reading "a title clear to 160 acres of Oklahoma land." So in the success of friends or relatives, unfortunate ones today instead of bewailing their fate, they were busy as family members were called out from the commissioner's platform.

The crowds fairly exhausted themselves when the drawing of the first names for the day was announced at 6 o'clock, hundreds who had neither eaten nor drunk during the day, sank to the ground where they lay, from sheer fatigue, or dragged themselves to the places of rest, or to refreshment booths up town. The day was remarkable for the number of applications that others have applications which are so illegible that they will be thrown out. Over this discord resulted and the outcome may be an appeal to the courts.

The drawing had been set for 9 o'clock but the transferring of the bundles of envelopes containing the names to the general receptacle to the wheels which was by lot was so slow that it was 10:30 o'clock before the first name was drawn.

Twenty-five names were drawn from the El Reno district and then an equal number from the Lawton district. When all was over, the names were placed in an aperture in the El Reno

# ALL THE NEWS

## LOCAL

(From Thursday's Daily.)  
The strike against the strike has delayed work on the new Methodist church, owing to a lack of structural material. The main town board has appointed a committee to investigate for the participation in the Quarto-centennial celebration.

Henry C. Lowe, a prominent resident of the county for the past 14 years is dead.

Mrs. J. A. Hayes has been called east by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

The furniture of the new county court house is to be of metal and will cost \$15,000.

Antlers Pharmacy company has filed certificate of incorporation.

Governor Orman and full military staff will arrive here early in the morning of August 2 and remain until the close of the festival.

Divorce cases continue to occupy a large part of the time of the district court.

Health Commissioner has ordered property owners to destroy the weeds within the city limits, under penalty imposed by ordinance.

The Quarto-centennial management is despatching rooms for rent during the celebration.

Francis Drake, a mining engineer representing a French syndicate, is in the city en route to the north where he will examine the Tom Boy mine in the interest of his clients.

When 25 names had been taken from the El Reno district wheel attention was turned to that representing the Lawton district.

The first name brought out for this district was that of James R. Woods of Weatherford, Oklahoma, and the crowd again went wild. This meant that Woods would be able to claim the quarter section adjoining Lawton, one of the choicest in the entire country.

The second ticket was drawn and the crowd again went wild. It was the pleasure to announce the name of the first woman to draw a prize—Mattie H. Beale of Wichita, Kan.

The third name drawn was that of a Calvin F. Churchill, Chickasaw, I. T.

—Charles D. Williams, Norman, Okla., drew the fourth name.

—Ollie M. Rogers, Cordell, Oklahoma, drew the fifth name.

—Edward C. Prince, Watonga, Oklahoma, drew the sixth name.

—Andrew J. Philsworth, Sheldon, Mo., drew the seventh name.

—John L. Brown, Caldwell, Kan., drew the eighth name.

—John S. Helder, Weatherford, Oklahoma, drew the ninth name.

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Grande Western railroad will be moved from Salt Lake to Denver on October 1. Nearly 1,000 tickets have been sold for the Pueblo merchants' excursion to Woodland Park today.

As was expected Ashbrook's string of Kansas City horses is carrying off a big haul of ribbons from the Glenwood horse show.

(From Friday's Daily.)  
A dispatch from Colorado says W. E. Moses of Denver, a dealer in land scrip, has made claim to four islands near the mouth of the Main river, and is now claimed by the state under the swamp act of 1850.

Plans have been completed for an immense mountain reservoir to be built a mile below Beulah and 27 miles west of Pueblo to supply Bessemer and the steel works.

Leonard Lamb of Augusta, Oklahoma, was injured in the wreck on Marshall pass, is in serious condition and his death is expected.

Jessie King of Denver, has identified Roy Pennington, aged 15, as her assailant; he says he can prove an alibi.

Attorney general's office has rendered an opinion that the capital punishment law will not go into effect until August 2.

It is expected that the Burlington and Missouri River R. R. will soon build a line into Pueblo.

Hall yesterday did much damage between Rocky Ford and La Junta.

(From Saturday's Daily.)  
The new public library at Grand Junction is completed and open to the public.

Festivities in connection with the opening of the Walsh library in Ouray closed last evening with a grand ball.

A deal has been closed for the Blue Bell creek district.

The Cripple Creek Women's club is considering the possibility of visiting a course of lectures during the coming winter.

Clubs caused by a cloudburst swept down the main creek, devastating ranches in Fremont, Park and Teller counties.

(From Sunday's Daily.)  
Registrar Joyce of the state land board received information today that the forest fires which have been burning in the state since July 1, have been extinguished by the recent rains.

Mr. Joyce said that while individual fires had been more numerous this year than last, the total damage wrought had not been so extensive.

(From Monday's Daily.)  
Wm. Radcliffe, owner of the lease on Grand Mesa lake, Delta county, has been summoned to Washington in connection with the proposed dam project.

School children will meet again this afternoon at High school.

Mr. D. V. Donaldson, chief marshal of the state, will be in the city today.

Thirteen shot for Strang handicapped race yesterday afternoon at the Broadmoor grounds.

Hamil Garland is a guest in the city.

Prizes are now offered to the "Millionaire" who can find the most valuable of the situation and thousands of thousands set marveled.

The first names drawn from the Lawton district follow:

1—Winfield S. Laws, Langston, Oklahoma.

2—Marvin Woodhouse, Elton, Iowa.

3—Marvin Woodhouse, Wayland, Texas.

4—William C. Laird, Fort Worth, Texas.

5—Harry T. Foster, agent for Harry E. Harrison, El Reno, O. T.

6—Lee A. Stubblefield, Dunbar, O. T.

7—Richard H. Wyatt, Henrietta, Texas.

8—Charles C. Doss, Shawnee, O. T.

The 15th winner in the Lawton district was Minerva McClintock, aged 25 years, residing in the city. She married yesterday and by this act forfeited her right to file for a claim. She might have chosen a claim near a county seat.

The drawing will be resumed tomorrow morning and continued until all the 13,000 claims have been awarded. It is believed that the drawing will be accomplished by Thursday evening.

Expert Stricker has completed the examination of the evidence in the Polen's books and reports them in good shape.

Frank Le Van, aeronaut, made a parachute jump into the lake at the Broadmoor grounds yesterday and had a narrow escape from drowning.

The county commissioners are at odds over the awarding of a contract to City Building Inspector Coray for heating and ventilating the new court house. The amount is \$2,800.

The Millionaires last yesterday to St. Paul, Minn., to play a game.

The Elks state fair opens tomorrow night with a parade by the order from the city to the midway.

A Colorado City man wants to pave the streets with glass blocks.

The funeral services of the late Henry C. Lowe were held yesterday morning.

(From Monday's Daily.)  
The Elks state fair opens tonight. The club will parade from the city to the midway at 7 o'clock by the Midland band.

Mayor Robinson returned from Ouray yesterday and has been present at the ceremonies attending the dedication of the new library.

A new sprinkling schedule has been arranged by the water committee.

Mark Horn and Leo Gans who are to conduct the fireworks display next Saturday, arrived last Saturday.

The children's state fair opens tomorrow night with a parade by the order from the city to the midway.

The Broadmoor Casino management will give a reception to the city tomorrow night from 1:30 to 3 o'clock.

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Flag children meet today at 3 o'clock.

Capt. James H. McClintock, president of the Rough Riders association, has arrived in the city.

The Pike monument will be unveiled Thursday noon.

An exceptionally severe storm did a large amount of damage in Colorado City yesterday.

The Pinto Gold Mining company's suit against the Orphan Bell Mining and Milling company was on trial in the district court yesterday.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)  
Canon City has secured an excellent water supply by means of a blind ditch run by the city.

A hundred men have started from Leadville to take the places of smelter strikers in the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

Safe blowers have been operating in Grand Junction.

Denver fire and police board has announced that it will reduce the license of any saloon where a robbery occurs.

George W. Goddard of Denver, brother of Judge L. S. Goddard, died yesterday at Rocky Ford, Kas.

S. J. Rubado, Jr., of Georgetown, was killed yesterday by contact with a live wire.

Thieves have recently been reaping a rich harvest at the Hotel Colorado in Glenwood Springs, and the management has been obliged to take the most stringent measures to prevent a recurrence of loss.

According to the Salt Lake Tribune the accounting department of the Rio

Earthquake shocks were felt in the Nevada desert yesterday.

Prominent stock growers of the state have incorporated a mutual stock insurance company.

E. H. Cown of Newport, Ky., was killed and Alfred Helmer of Cripple Creek, seriously injured in a runaway near Buena Vista.

There was a heavy snowfall on Long's peak Thursday.

The city of Denver has scheduled for the first of August.

Crescent, George, etc., stallion, established the new world's trotting record of 2:02 1/4 at Cleveland yesterday.

(From Sunday's Daily.)  
The fight against unionism in San Francisco has extended to the breweries.

Rain in Kansas came too late to save grain; the late fruits will probably make an average crop.

(From Monday's Daily.)  
Arrived at the city yesterday from Havre; Norge from Copenhagen.

The transport Meade arrived at San Francisco yesterday with the Eighth battery of field artillery.

A fire in the building of the Holbrook Grocery company, at Keene, N. H., caused the loss of \$10,000.

The Missouri Pacific railroad has received reports of rains all along its line for 300 miles west of the Missouri river.

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General Palmer's career in the army of Colorado Springs, has furnished the theme for many a newspaper and magazine story, but probably no more thorough study of his life has ever been told as well in brief as the following, which appeared recently in the Kansas City Star.

Colorado Springs, July 29.—William A. Palmer, a man justly distinguished for his career in the army, has been born in Philadelphia about sixty-five years ago. His mother's name was Jackson and his father's name was Palmer. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and for some four years before the war was employed as the private secretary of a prominent business man.

Mr. Palmer's military career began in 1861, when he joined the 69th Massachusetts regiment, which was then controlled one of the greatest systems in the country.

He was promoted to the rank of captain in a troop of cavalry, won the eagle of a colonel and the star of a brigadier general. Although young for so exalted a position, he was carefully educated for business and for some four years before the war was employed as the private secretary of a prominent business man.

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He was promoted to the rank of captain in a troop of cavalry, won the eagle of a colonel and the star of a brigadier general. Although young for so exalted a position, he was carefully educated for business and for some four years before the war was employed as the private secretary of a prominent business man.

Commissioners at Large Over Contract

The dove of peace is not roosting in the office of the county commissioners these days.

Commissioners Doran and Fairall, forming a majority of the board, yesterday awarded the contracting for the heating and ventilating apparatus of the new court house to E. G. Coray, of the city.

The entire surface, covered by the new building and of the contract, is estimated at \$2,800.

"I have made a careful investigation of the system to be put into the new building and of the contract, and I am satisfied that it is a very good one," said Commissioner Greenway, who opposed the letting of the contract to Mr. Coray, says that work to be done is not worth more than \$1,000.

The contract for the heating and ventilating apparatus calls for the installation of the Dickinson system, which has proven successful in the State.

The contract was awarded to E. G. Coray, of the city, for the sum of \$2,800.

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# BEHAVIOR OF CONSTITUTION WAS VERY DISAPPOINTING

Newport, R. I., July 29.—The Columbia today defied the Constitution, beat for boat, in splendid race with the Constitution, and won by a margin of \$1,000 per cent presented by John Jacob Astor. Her victory was decisive and convincing.

The behavior of the Constitution on the other hand was disappointing. The extreme and this evening Mr. Duncan announced that his boat would not take part in further races until her rig had been altered. He declared that the Constitution is not doing herself justice; that she is not going well and that there is no use in racing her further until she is put in proper shape.

The Constitution will not participate in the Newport yacht racing events of Thursday and Saturday of this week as a committee of the Newport Yacht Club has decided to allow the Constitution to race only on the condition that she will sail against the Columbia.

The Columbia, however, has been entered for these races and will sail against the Columbia.

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# WESTERN KANSAS GETS A SHARE OF MOISTURE

Topeka, Kans., July 29.—In the place of dry weather, a fine rain fell which will be of some benefit to late crops. A dispatch from Dodge City says that Ford county has been drenched today and the farmers are preparing to sow dry crops.

Emporia and Ottawa, in eastern Kansas, report heavy rains today.

There is hardly a point in the state that has not received some rain during the past week. Corn will not be greatly helped, but enormous quantities of rough feed will be raised and the outlook for stockmen is greatly improved.

An abundance of water has been provided for stock, where there was great scarcity a week ago.

# GENERAL

(From Thursday's Daily.)  
Cattle receipts at Chicago yesterday were 34,000, the largest in the history of the yards.

Michael Kelley, an insane man in Leavenworth, Kas., shot six people, probably killing two, and was himself killed by police officers.

Court of inquiry in the Schley case will meet in September and the sessions will be open.

Work on the telegraph line to Dawson will be entirely completed on August 1.

The International Mining congress in session in Boston passed a resolution against the sale of gold and silver mining exchanges.

Registrations for Oklahoma lands now number 149,925.

(From Friday's Daily.)  
On account of timber land frauds discovered by the state, Commissioner Hermann of the general land office, has suspended all proofs made during the present year under the timber land law.

The full investigation and inquiry begun some time ago; this action applies to all states where government timber lands are being sold, and involves thousands of cases.

George K. Lawton, astronomer of the United States naval observatory, is dead.

Fire in Davenport, Iowa, destroyed residence and mill property valued at \$700,000.

Columbia defeated the Constitution yesterday; the latter was badly scraped on a sunken ledge.

The composition of the court of inquiry asked for by Rear Admiral Schley, was announced as follows: Admiral George Dewey, commander of the navy, resigned; Rear Admiral Benham, retired; Rear Admiral Andrew E. B. Benham, retired. Captain Lemly is selected as advocate general.

Major General Davis' condition is somewhat improved.

The Democratic State Executive committee of South Carolina, has adopted a resolution to support the license of the Democratic party. The action was totally unexpected.

For the 24 hours ending at 11 o'clock last night, 16 towns south of Pueblo, the maximum temperature was 99 degrees.

The maximum temperature in Louisville was 99 degrees. Sixteen deaths from heat and 18 prostrations were reported.

Four deaths and six prostrations were reported from Chicago's heat and humidity yesterday.

# FOREIGN

(From Thursday's Daily.)  
The Dutch premier is reported to have a scheme of mediation between Great Britain and Germany.

Chinese and Russian troops are reported to have been seriously defeated by insurgents in the southeastern part of China.

The valleys of the Danube and other Austro-Hungarian rivers have been flooded by violent rains and entire villages swept away.

Albanian insurgents and Turkish regulars have had several encounters on the borders. Many have been wounded on both sides.

(From Friday's Daily.)  
There was an exceptionally severe thunder storm in London yesterday afternoon.

The new Liberal cabinet in Denmark favors the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

It is reported that Emperor William will soon assume the role of peace-maker between the British and the Germans.

No effective government exists throughout the territory covered by the foreign power expeditions. Bands of marauding desperadoes from the foreign armies, boxers and former Chinese regulars, terrorize the country.

Imperial troops returning to Peking from the border have been met by the Chinese and the Chinese are reported to be gradually pushing the Boers north in Cape Colony.

Little Man stock, once well known, is reported to have been designated to their respective lists on 'change.' The data furnished to the listing committee is published in full.

The officers of the Beacon Hill-Jax company do not confirm the rumor of a strike on the property which was current in mining circles yesterday.

There will be no call held on the exchange in the afternoon today, or on any day this week.

Cripple Creek mining special on page 2.

# Great Success of Farming Experiments

Away down in the southern part of Kansas, near Hill City, in Graham county, is a patch of cool green farm land, not quite four hundred acres in extent, which has been under the supervision of the agricultural department at Washington, and by all the progressive farmers in Kansas. That is the Pomeroy model farm, named after J. P. Pomeroy, the first settler in the county, and the biggest hearted philanthropist in this part of the country.

The recent spell of torrid weather in Kansas, which has been so disastrous to the crops, has been a great help to the Pomeroy model farm, which has been so successful in its farming experiments.

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# ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.

25 John St., New York.

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## Reminiscences of Citizens Who Were There

**Highest Honors, World's Fair  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair**  
Avoid Baking Powders containing  
alum. They are injurious to health.

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Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair**  
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# A DENVER DECISION

Opinion Rendered in the County Court

BY JUDGE LINDSEY

Radically in Opposition to the Recent Decision in the District Court.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, July 27.—Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey of the county court today rendered a decision directly opposite to that of Judge Palmer of the district court, relating to the question of women in the courts. In the course of the opinion Judge Lindsey said:

"I cannot ignore the fact that in a very recent case the identical question of law as to the validity of the ordinance in question now raised in this court was raised and determined adversely to the city by one of the learned judges of the district court. I feel, therefore, that I should not, in view of the courtesy and respect due from this court to the district court, and especially as I am inclined to a different view of the law upon the same question without stating the reasons in support of my conclusions.

"In matters of this character, the jurisdiction of this court, as has been repeatedly held by our supreme court, is co-ordinate with that of the district court, and the opinion in relation to such matters rendered by the district court is not binding upon this court. Furthermore, it is undoubtedly the law, in my opinion, that this court is the only final court on this side of the appellate court, that in the ordinary and proper course of procedure, any right, authority or jurisdiction to interfere with the ordinances of the city of Denver.

"The ordinance are not void. They do not constitute the slightest infringement upon the constitutional rights of women as these rights are lawfully tested and properly understood.

"Judge Lindsey maintained that the police power granted to municipalities gives them the authority to make regulations in the interest of decency and morality, and that the courts have always upheld such regulations, and continued:

"With all due respect to the district judge, in my mind there is not the slightest justification for the contrary holding on the ground that the legislative department of the government is the guise merely of police regulation. It is the duty of the courts, aiming to deprive a class of citizens of their constitutional rights. A thousand times rather by such regulations do they preserve the peace and the rights claimed to be people's very rights. It is the duty of the courts to maintain that the interference of opposite sexes under such circumstances would not lead to immoral results and the degradation of those decent relations that should exist between them. Could a more debasing custom be well established in a civilized and Christian community? It may be well to recall what history substantiates, that the shocking debauchery which has accompanied the periods of decay of nations that have perished are largely the result of the laxness of the opposite sex in the most polished and great cities. It may be safely asserted that every large city in this country has at least had the decency to recognize the conditions referred to and to discourage and prevent them by similar wholesome regulations. Such enactments have always been upheld by the courts when called upon and this court shall not depart from the rule. These ordinances must be enforced by the unsparring hand of the police, and to that end every proper aid should be afforded by all the power of the judiciary. Any other course cannot but be fraught with the most serious consequences to the morals, health and happiness of our people.

"The motion for the defendant for his discharge is denied. The fine imposed by the police court will be doubled and the order entered accordingly."

Today's case came up over the trial of Daniel Cronin, charged with allowing women to purchase drinks in his saloon. He was fined \$100 and costs in the police court and carried the matter up to Judge Lindsey. He admitted the charge, but asked to be discharged on the ground that he was not guilty of any crime. Judge Lindsey, however, did not take the same view of the matter as did Judge Palmer, and ordered him to pay the fine. The Christian and moral element of Denver are jubilant over the decision, and Judge Lindsey's court is now the supreme court for the western slope of the range.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, July 27.—At the request of Senator Patterson the United States Fish commission will supply the reservoir of the Portland Mining company with thousands of fish and make it the leading source of supply of fish for the state for the western slope of the range.

Anderson Jury

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, July 27.—The case of W. W. Anderson who is charged with shooting Messrs. Bondie and Crampton of the Evening Post, was given to the jury at 12 o'clock today. The morning was devoted to the closing arguments of the counsel for the defense and the jury was locked up for the night.

Demands Refused.

Special to the Gazette.

Spokane, Wash., July 27.—A special to the Spokesman from Roseland, B. C. states that in that district today sent formal communications to the various labor unions desiring to accede to the demands of the employers. The indications now are that the strike will be greatly prolonged.

Pacific Division.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, July 27.—George A. Smith, chief of engineers has ordered the assignment of Colonel James A. Smith to the Pacific division. Smith will entrust the duties of his position to Mr. J. H. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, and Los Angeles, Calif.

## GOMEZ CLAIMS THE ISLAND OF LUZON

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, July 27.—Jesus Gomez is registered at the Windsor hotel from Porto de Santa Maria, Spain. Gomez comes on a special way to Washington to present a claim on behalf of his family, to the entire northern half of the island of Luzon, the province of Cavite and land occupied by the city of Manila. This territory he claims came into possession of his family in 1888 under a land grant which he says is a Spanish document, the consideration being money advanced for government expenses. In 1845, Senor Gomez was made an official of the Spanish government, but no action taken in regard to it. He also says that the claim was noted by the Spanish government and that the negotiations with the United States, which terminated in the Treaty of Paris.

## DR. GRESSWELL WARNS THE CATTLE GROWERS

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Denver, July 27.—Dr. Charles Gresswell, formerly state veterinarian of the sanitary commission, chairman of the National Live Stock association, does not readily accept as correct the statement of Dr. Koch that bovine and human tuberculosis are not transmissible. In a letter addressed to President John W. Springer of the National Live Stock association today and made public by the latter, Dr. Gresswell calls attention to the fact that cattle men, if Dr. Koch's statement is accepted as correct, will at once justify the suspension of the quarantine test now in use to prevent the sale of cattle affected with tuberculosis. He asserts that this would cause a rapid reversion of the old-time prevalence of tuberculosis diseases, which he says is no longer true. He maintains that the evidence for and against should be very carefully considered, and that the results have been obtained by other observers.

## COUNT LEO TOLSTOI CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

St. Petersburg, July 27.—Count Leo Tolstoy, who has been dangerously ill, continues to improve, but his physicians are unable clearly to diagnose his ailment.

"You good folks," Count Tolstoy said to the doctors, "know all that medical science teaches, but unfortunately, that science is not able to cure me."

A few days ago Count Tolstoy said to a friend:

"The carriage is already at the door and I am ready to go. I feel better."

## SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Seattle, Wash., July 27.—Transport Warren today towed the transport Seward into this harbor. Among the prisoners on the Seward bound for McNeil's Island penitentiary is William Allen, the son of ex-Senator John B. Allen, of Seattle, who has been given a term of 15 years for highway robbery.

The Bear was passed two days this side of Nome.

## EDWARD J. KELLEY.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

New York, July 27.—Edward J. Kelley, commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht club who was to have entertained Admiral Schuyler in the city, died suddenly at his cottage on Fremont Point, New Rochelle, today, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Commodore Kelley was about 45 years old and was a son of the late Eugene Kelley who was a well-known banker of New York.

## CADILLAC WON AGAIN.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Chicago, July 27.—The sixteenth annual race for the Canada's cup this afternoon and unless a claim of foul made by the skipper of the Illinois is allowed, will probably be awarded to the honor of defending the cup against the Canadian boat invader. The race today made the two winners for the Cadillac and one for the Illinois. The latter boat was second, Milwaukee and Detroit third and fourth. The race today was nine miles before the wind, and the race was a close one. The official elapsed time was as follows: Cadillac, 3:15:30; Illinois, 3:15:40; Milwaukee, 3:21:35; Detroit, 3:41:45.

## EXPLOSION OF GAS.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Cincinnati, O., July 27.—By an explosion of gas at an engine water works tunnel there this evening three men were seriously injured and three narrowly escaped.

There was an explosion of fire damp in the tunnel at noon when eleven men were working there. Of these three were killed. The injured are John Gann, Ellis Henderson, Charles Crouse, all colored; William Hicks, Edward Finley, Thomas N. Delaney, John O'Meara, and John Clegg.

## ORDERS TO GO TO WORK.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Chicago, July 27.—Striking iron molders of Chicago have been notified by the national organization of molders that they are ordered to work immediately or allow other molders to take their places. A communication to the molders from Martin Rose, president of the Iron Molders Union of North America.

# CHIEF NEWS TOPICS IN THE FOREIGN CAPITALS

## Agitation Among the British Liberal Unionists for the Formation of a New Party.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

London, July 27.—The agitation among many of the Liberal Unionists at the formation of a new party finds a somewhat striking vent in the National Review in which magazine an influential member of the Liberal Unionist party under the nom de plume of "An Old Parliamentary Hand" contributes an important plea to this end. The writer maintains that the Unionists are not bound to the Conservatives by any unbreakable tie, and the feebleness of the ministry, he says, is now becoming grotesque. Wherever men meet there is a general consensus of opinion which regards as contemptible the weakness of the government which the Unionists keep in office. The writer sums up by saying that a cabinet with Lord Rosebery at its head, Mr. Asquith as leader in the house of commons, Lord Beresford as head of the admiralty, Lord Kitchener in the war office, Richard B. Haldane, M. P., head of the judiciary, Lord Cromer in the foreign office and including Sir Edward Grey (Liberal) and Sir Henry Fowler (Liberal) would be welcomed by the nation and a large and increasing section of the Unionists.

## WEAKNESS OF GOVERNMENT A Proposed Cabinet Has Rosebery as Its Head, Asquith as Leader In House, Beresford, Kitchener and Others.

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The Saturday Review, although bitterly opposed to the Liberals, lends itself to similar views, saying that if Mr. Asquith and his colleagues would only put their free lances in proper place and revise the same Liberalism, they would have little difficulty in turning the tables against the government at the next election.

These articles and the dispatch to the Standard from Cape Town concerning the return of Lord Kitchener in command of the expedition to the Nile, and the dispatch to the Standard from Cape Town concerning the suppression of South African news and in which it was said Lord Kitchener might be succeeded by General Sir Bindon Blood.

The drinking places on the Strand yesterday evening were thronged with members of the Imperial yeomanry who astonished their friends by throwing their war medals upon the floor and stamping upon them. These medals were given by King Edward to the yeomanry yesterday morning.

In explaining the feeling which has been gradually growing stronger in Great Britain that so long as the free use of the canal be given to all nations it cannot be seen why Great Britain should object to have been alleged the government was in arrears with their pay and referred to the blunders of officials. One yeoman said:

"Our names are misspelled and our rank and command are wrong in six cases out of ten. We supposed the medals were given for something, but it is not the medals, but the rank and command and the fact that we are not worth anything but to chuck away."

The example of this man was followed by others.

Commenting upon the American complaint that the stage is mainly played by British artists, the Daily Mail says Americans will speedily have their revenge as Beerholm Tree, Julia Neilson and George Alexander.

## REDEEMED FROM THE RAVAGES OF DROUGHT

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Topeka, Kan., July 27.—Kansas has been fully redeemed from the ravages of the drought. The rain which started in numerous portions of the state last night has been continued during the past day and reports received here today say that rain is still falling in several places in the state. Every indication points to a prolonged rainy spell, which has been of inestimable value to Kansas.

A dispatch from Scandia says that rain has fallen throughout the northern part of the state this afternoon and is continuing this evening with the best of prospects for a heavy downpour later in the night.

Lacrosse reports that Rush county is this evening having a heavy rain and that grass and stock water is abundant.

In Osage county rain has been falling a good part of the afternoon with prospect of a better one tonight. In Topeka it has been raining most of the afternoon and the city has been a good deal of a crop of corn, according to a dispatch from Winfield.

In Wellington, during a severe rain storm, a lightning struck a cook house belonging to a thrashing outfit and two men were fatally injured.

The rain was the most general in the eastern part of the state which needed it most. The state of garden seeds in the state today has been phenomenal. Farmers purchased large quantities of turnips, sorghum and rye to seed for crops.

## BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Chicago, July 27.—President William McKimley sent a message of congratulations today to the Baptist Young People's convention at the Coliseum in which he tendered his best wishes for a successful gathering.

Banner meeting and roll call were features of the day. Maine was the only state not represented.

To the state of Minnesota for the fifth consecutive time was presented the banner for the best work in literature. The banner was given to the Duffy Street church of Savannah, Ga.

## GERMAN TARIFF

All Signs Indicate That a Heated Agitation Against the Bill Is About to Break Out.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Berlin, July 27.—All the morning papers devote much space to the tariff bill. The majority of the Conservative papers give the provisions of the bill with little discussion, but the tone of which is, however, that the duties have only been moderately increased, not so much so as the agriculturists desired, but that Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor did his best.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung considers the increase in duties set forth by the bill to be moderate and that foreign countries should breathe more freely since its publication.

The Post praises the wise moderation of the bill which it says renders it acceptable to the public and directed against the United States, and says:

"It gives us the means to protect ourselves against the high handed manner in which the United States interprets reciprocity. We are decidedly disappointed against the present tariff treatment in tariff matters, because Caprivi (the late former German imperial chancellor) literally threw away the most valuable national treasure, the tariff. This new tariff shows a determination to insure ourselves a place in the sun in tariff matters, and we expect a more moderate tariff to be made in the future."

The Liberal papers emphasize the fact that the tariff bill is a threat when German industries are already in the throes of several crises and that it can only cause new convulsions in the industrial life of the empire.

These papers express the fear that the United States will adopt reprisals upon German shipping, and they also point out that if the tariff bill is passed, Italy, must lose a large part of their German trade.

Even moderate papers like the National Zeitung express their worst fears about concessions to the Agrarians are not only confirmed, but exceeded. The National Zeitung points out that the tariff bill is a threat when German industries are already in the throes of several crises and that it can only cause new convulsions in the industrial life of the empire.

The celebration at Baireuth of the tenth anniversary of the Wagner festival, the evening of the Walkyrie aroused phenomena which were especially for the German people. The orchestra was directed by Herr Richter, and Madame Patti was present at the performance.

At the same time, the German people are expressing their dissatisfaction with the tariff bill. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung considers the increase in duties set forth by the bill to be moderate and that foreign countries should breathe more freely since its publication.

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# NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT

It Is Believed Substantial Progress Toward Agreement in Steel Trouble Has Been Made.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

New York, July 27.—Formal negotiations for a settlement of the great steel strike were today resumed at a conference between President Shaffer and Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association and J. Pierpont Morgan and a group of his associates of the United States Steel corporation. The conference and the movements of the conference were said to be of great importance in the result of the deliberations has come from any one in authority. It is believed, however, that substantial progress toward an agreement was made and that an arrangement for the compact of peace will come within a few days. There has been much speculation as to the terms of the agreement, but no one is in a position to say what they are. The conference was held at the New York Hotel and was attended by Mr. Morgan and President Shaffer of the United States Steel corporation, Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association, and a group of his associates of the United States Steel corporation. The conference was held at the New York Hotel and was attended by Mr. Morgan and President Shaffer of the United States Steel corporation, Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association, and a group of his associates of the United States Steel corporation. The conference was held at the New York Hotel and was attended by Mr. Morgan and President Shaffer of the United States Steel corporation, Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association, and a group of his associates of the United States Steel corporation.

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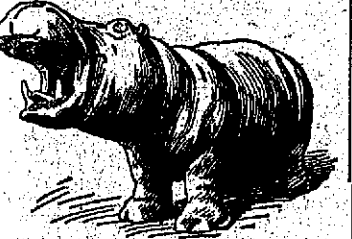
# A MONUMENT TO FRENCH SOLDIERS.

There has been erected at Angoulême, France, in the military cemetery recently inaugurated there, a monument shown in the accompanying illustration.

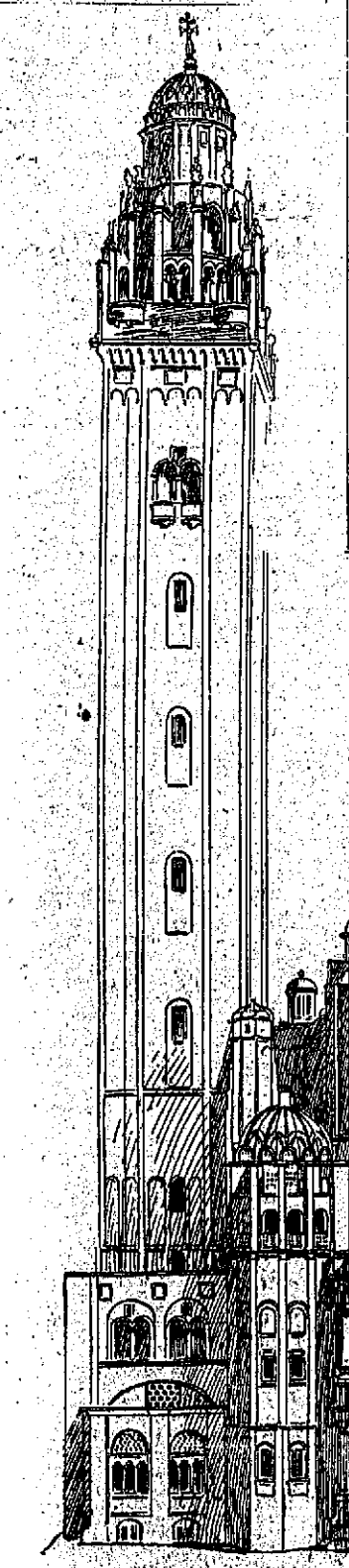


(tion) to the soldiers who have given their lives for their country. This memorial, which was paid for by the voluntary donations of innumerable persons, is a beautiful work of art and fully celebrates the deeds of French soldiers.

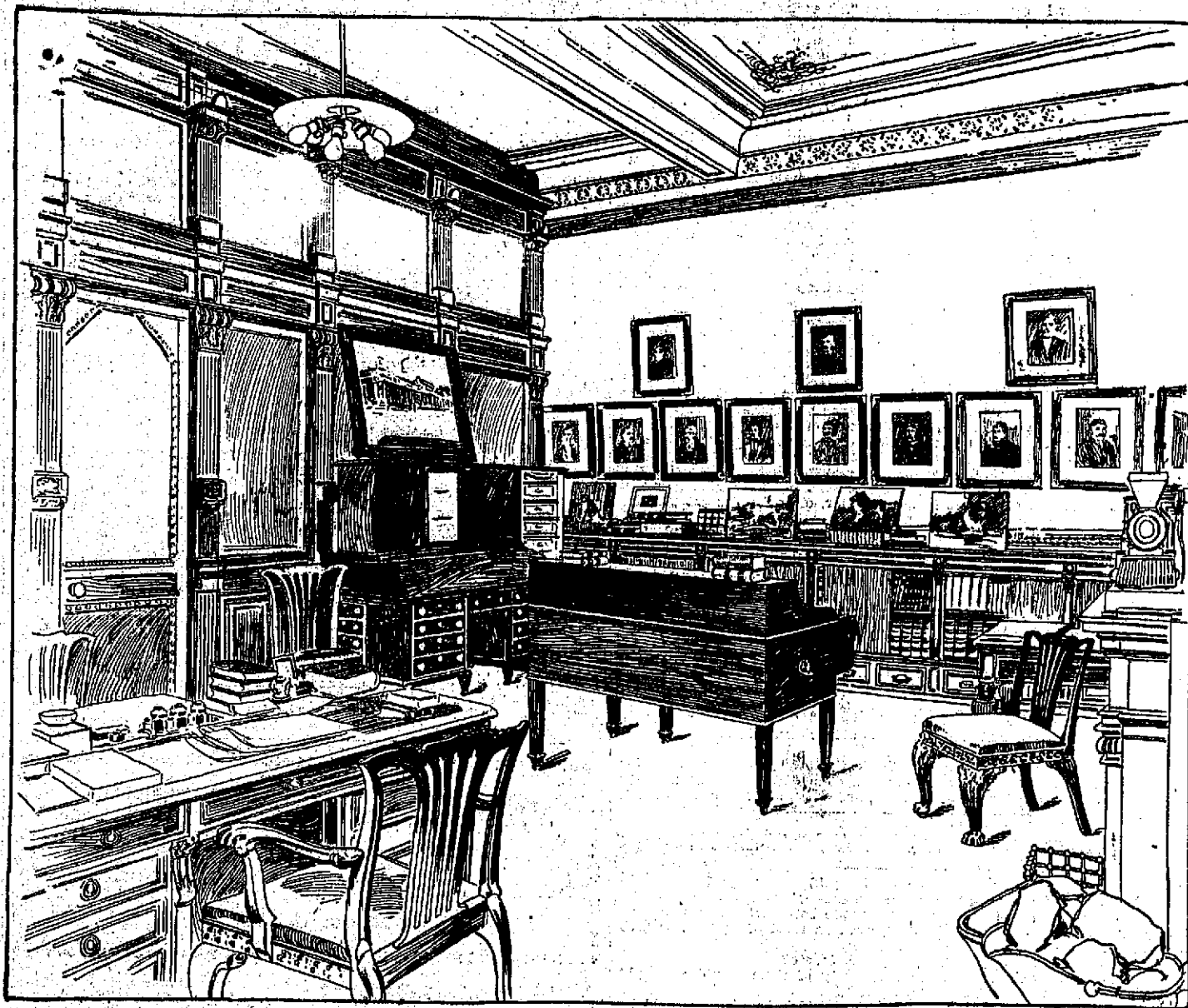
**MODELED BY A PRINCESS.**  
The Princess Waldemar of Denmark has given renewed proof of her versatility in modeling the figure of a hippopotamus, shown in the accompanying illustration, for a charity bazaar in Copenhagen. The princess is called a clever painter as well as sculptress, and in addition to being a model mother



er to her five children poses as the only royal "dividend" in the world. And she doesn't do it merely for effect either, for she has responded to "calls" in the middle of the night, at one time dashing out at 2 in the morning. Just what Princess Waldemar thinks of her avocation is not told at yet; but it is said that the princess makes a striking figure as firewoman, clad in a smart blue uniform and equipped literally "cap-a-pie," with helmet and top boots.



# WHERE MILLIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.



PRIVATE OFFICE OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the most conspicuous American abroad this season was Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose head office in the palatial building at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, New York, was the Mecca for many people on his return. Although now 61 years of age, Mr. Morgan's activities show no sign of abating, and he still continues gathering in railway and steamship lines as a matter of course.

The room in which are held all the important meetings of bank, railroad and steamship directors, such as those which decided the formation of the "billion dollar steel trust," coal and iron trusts, etc., is on the first floor of the Morgan building and is a veritable sanctum sanctorum, access to which is denied by a surly Cerberus until permission to enter is granted by the great man within. Upon the walls is a large picture of Mr. Morgan's father, beatus ille, and some of the dozen partners, living and dead, with whom he has had business connection and still continues associated. Beneath them are pictures of his most famous dogs, and one of the most prominent engravings is that of the Bank of England, on the wall began with the old Albany and Susquehanna in 1868 and will not end probably until he has brought all the railway lines of the country to acknowledge his influence, if not his dominion.

The handling of millions has become a habit with J. Pierpont Morgan, who, starting out in life with the comfortable patrimony of \$10,000,000, has increased it with the rapidity of a snowball rolling down hill. He began banking in 1880, in 1894 formed the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., and in 1874 the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., continuing this title until after Mr. Drexel's death, when, in 1896, J. P. Morgan & Co. was carved above the doorway of the New York banking house where originated the vast operations which have made the name of J. Pierpont Morgan known throughout the world of finance.

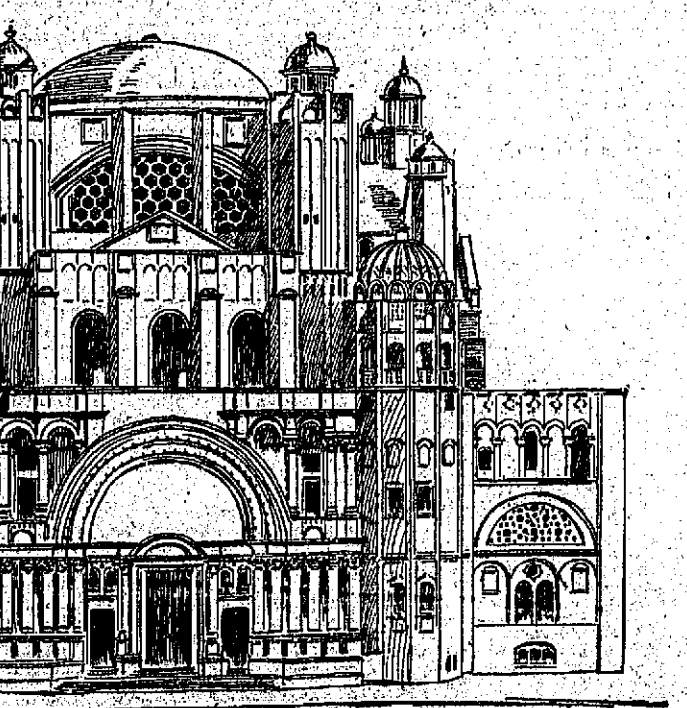
## A HISTORIC AMERICAN WARSHIP IN AN ENGLISH DOCK.



The gallant old American frigate President, which carried Stephen Decatur to many a hard fought victory in the waters of 1812, is still lying in a London dock. Shortly after Decatur's capture of the British man-of-war Macedonian he was overtaken by a fleet flying the banner of St. George, and the heroic Yankee captain was forced to surrender. His stout flagship was taken to the British capital and is now used as a drillship for naval reserves.

## MODERNIZED BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE.

The beautiful structure presented in the accompanying illustration is now being erected at Westminster, London. It shows what modern architects are capable of doing, working from the ancient models as a basis. This structure, the new Catholic cathedral, has been planned with the best specimens of Byzantine architecture in mind, but modernized or brought down to date. There is probably no finer ecclesiastical architecture in the world than the pure Gothic, which lends itself to majestic proportions and extensive treatment, with its airy finials and massive buttresses reminding one of a forest in stone. But the Byzantine also has its votaries and is superbly applicable when, as in this instance, its severity is relieved by Moorish or "almeh" windows, with latticed stone traceries and Saracenic doorways. It is predicted that this cathedral will be known in the future as one of the finest sights of London. The illustration is from the model, kindly furnished in advance of the building's completion by Cardinal Vaughan.



## ALL ABOUT MEN.

Prince Nicholas of Greece, third son of the king of that kingdom, was recently designated "heir-apparent" in a dramatic congress organized by the University of Athens. The work which obtained for him this distinction was a comedy, called "The Republic," and was judged on the merits of the competition having to send in their compositions under pseudonyms only.

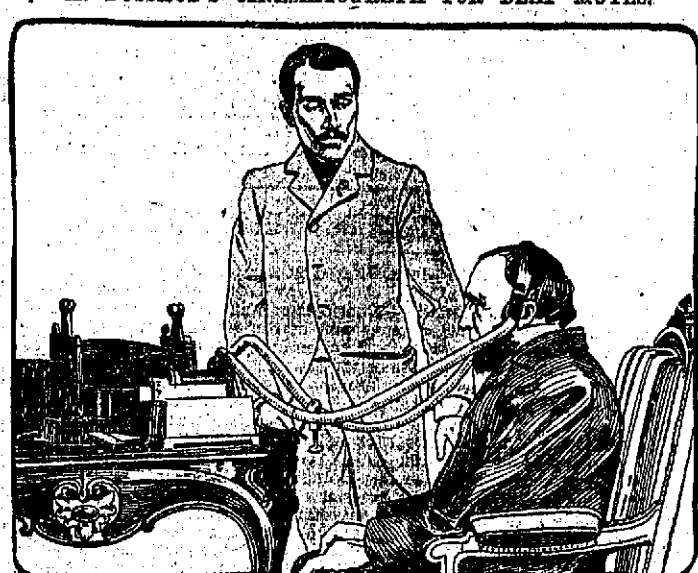
The "doctor" families, forerunners of "innocents abroad" has been identified with at least half a dozen medical men. Mark Twain has cleared up the mystery by informing a correspondent that the real original was the late Dr. A. Revere Jackson of Chicago, whose too early death the author still laments.

George D. Roberts, who is mentioned as the probable successor of Charles O. Davies as controller of the currency, has won a wide reputation as a writer on economic subjects. He began life as a printer, but soon owned his own paper in Iowa. His first important book was an answer to Mr. Harvey's "Coin."

Senator Mason is the latest convert to the game of golf and has been spending most of his leisure mornings in the pursuit of the sport.

At a recent meeting in London of the Humane League for the purpose of presenting Rev. J. Stratton with a testimonial for his work in abolishing the royal buckhounds letters from George

## M. DUSSAUD'S CINEMATOGRAPH FOR DEAF MUTES.



It is claimed by a young French scientist, M. Dussaud, that by means of his new invention, which he calls a "cinematograph for the blind and deaf mutes," the blind may be made practically to enjoy the sense of sight and the deaf to hear. The apparatus is said to be quite simple—merely a revolving disk on which are inscribed hieroglyphic characters representing conventionally the forms of motion, such as the flight of birds, the waving of corn or tree tops in a breeze, which it is intended to suggest. These suggestions are conveyed to the blind through their exquisitely fine sense of touch. The apparatus for the deaf is similar in construction, but different in detail.

## THE NEW DUMBBELL FRUIT.

Nature's latest production is a wonder. It is a tropical fruit found on an island in the Indian ocean and is shaped like a dumbbell or a double orange. Its flavor is delicious, being something like that of a blood orange and a pomegranate, having the deep red color of



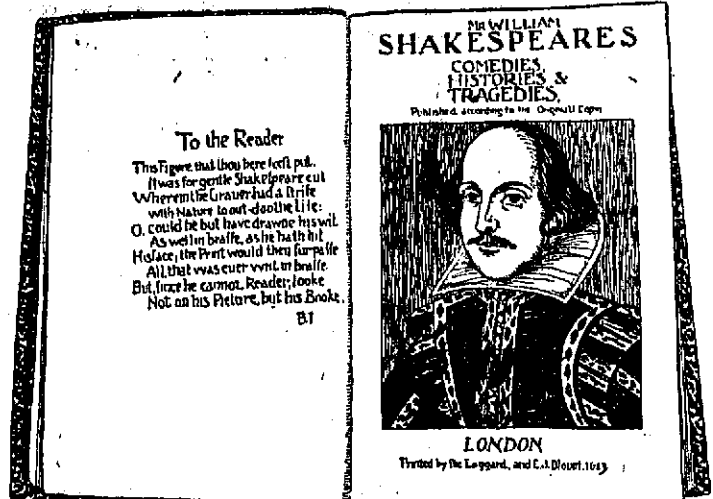
the latter inside. It is said to be the result of grafting by a white man who several years ago sought the secluded island in which it was found, about a thousand miles south of Ceylon. He lived there alone, except for a single servant, but was taken with fever and died after a Robinson Crusoe life of eight or ten years. His servant left the island and went to Ceylon, taking with him specimens of the fruit. In Ceylon at present it is in great demand.

## GATHERING SEAWEED, ISLAND OF GUERNSEY.



It is well worth a visit to the channel islands to witness the gathering of the seaweed harvest, which takes place every year at certain seasons. It is regulated by law. Everybody takes part in the harvest, even the young women, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Nowhere else, perhaps, are found finer specimens of stalwart maidens, sun tanned and barefooted, strong and healthy. The seaweed harvest is a great event in the islands. The weed itself is used not only as a fertilizer, but as a fuel, being stacked in heaps at the cottagers' doors and burned on the open hearth, where it sends forth a bright and cheery flame.

## THE CELEBRATED FIRST FOLIO EDITION OF THE COLLECTED WRITINGS OF SHAKESPEARE.



The first folio edition of Shakespeare, a facsimile of which is given in the illustration herewith, was published in 1623, seven years after the death of the illustrious author and ten years after the landing of the pilgrim fathers on the New England coast. It was put out by two of his fellow actors, John Heminge and Henry Condell, under the title of "Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies," and, though it pretended to be complete, at least one play—"Pericles"—was omitted. This volume is known as the "first folio" and contains, it is claimed, the only authentic text of the plays of the great bard of Avon.

## ECUADOR'S YOUTHFUL PRESIDENT.



The recently elected president of Ecuador, General Leonidas Plaza, whose portrait appears in the accompanying illustration, has the name of being the youngest executive ever chosen in that republic. If reports are true, he has a temperament as torrid as the equatorial country he has been called upon to govern, for his life has been romantic in the extreme. He is scarcely 40 years of age, but has already made his mark in society and has shown a decided penchant for the relatives of at least two rulers of republics. A year or two ago, while self-exiled to Costa Rica, he became engaged to a sister-in-law of President Iglesias, but having been called back to his own country, he broke off the engagement and transferred his affections to the daughter of President Alfaro of Ecuador. Having won the daughter's promise to wed him, he was then her father's choice as his successor in the presidential chair, and his triumphant election followed. The term of office is four years, with ineligibility for re-election. But unless President Alfaro's prospective son-in-law again changes his mind the presidency will be kept in the family for at least eight years. Plaza's nominal majority in the election was 40,000.

## WELL TRAINED IN DIPLOMACY.

The new Italian ambassador to London, Signor Alberto Panza, who has just taken up his duties, is a diplomat by profession—he has never been anything else. He is possessed of a very intimate knowledge of European statecraft and went to England with the friendliest feelings both for its sovereign and people. Born in Turin 57 years ago, Signor Panza, having graduated as a doctor of laws, passed at once into the diplomatic service and filled successively junior appointments at the embassies of Athens, Bucharest, Berlin, Belgrade and Constantinople. He distinguished himself by his conduct of affairs during the Armenian outbreak, his counsel being greatly valued by the other ambassadors during that trying time.

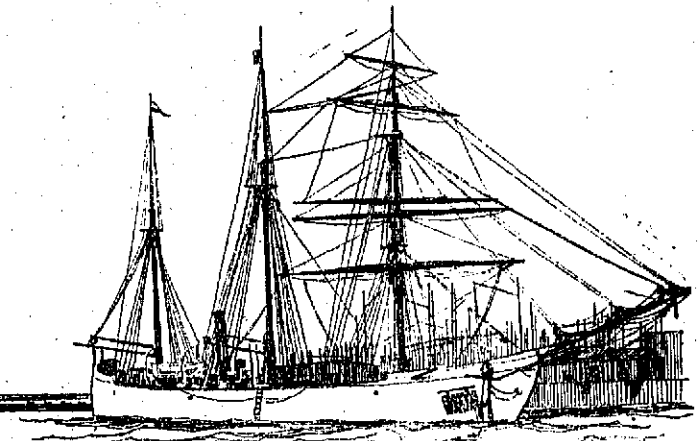
## SMALLEST OF PENSIONS.

The smallest pension extant is believed to be that paid to an old sailor in the Portsmouth (England) workhouse. It comes to 8 cents a year, paid quarterly. Each quarter, therefore, he duly receives a 2 cent stamp, whereupon is enclosed a stamped envelope for the receipt. He is then granted leave of absence to convert his little El Dorado into cash. The trustee, it is said, invariably gives him the parting admonition to "take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

## OLDEST MAN AND WOMAN.

The oldest man on earth is said to be Izal Rodastay—136—of Moscow, Russia, and the oldest woman Mrs. Nancy Holifield—117—of Battle Creek, Mich.

## ONE OF THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONARY SHIPS.



The accompanying illustration pictures the German ship, the Gauss, intended especially for the international expedition to the antarctic. There are now three antarctic expeditions under way—one German, one British and one Norwegian.

The Gauss, which is a new ship, is fitted for a three years' voyage, with a maximum crew of 32 persons. The ship is of extraordinary strength, to withstand the ice pressure, and is a wooden steam yacht, with screw and rudder so made that they may be taken out in emergencies. She is capable of making an average of seven knots per hour. Her burden is of about 730 tons, and she carries in addition to the ordinary polar equipment a balloon, with chemicals for its inflation, and a windmill for furnishing electric power.

## CHARLES DICKENS WAS BORN HERE.

As Dickensiana is now becoming the rage, all lovers of the inimitable delineator of humble life should be interested in the accompanying illustration.



showing the house in which Dickens was born, Feb. 7, 1812, and where the embryo novelist lived for the first four or five months of his life.

The house itself is plain and even severe in its architecture, and, though at the most eventful period of its history settled in a residential neighborhood, it is now surrounded by shops and timber yards. The present tenant is a daughter of Dickens' landlord, and she keeps its few rooms, including the upper bedroom, front, in which Charles was born, in a respectful and clean condition. There is a movement on foot to secure the house by popular subscription and preserve it as a memorial of the talented author.

## DUKE OF CORNWALL'S DAUGHTER.

It is a remarkable coincidence that between the Princess Victoria, Alexandra Alice Mary of Cornwall, whose portrait appears in the accompanying illustration, and the throne of Great Britain there should have been the same number of lives as separated her great namesake from the throne at the time of her birth. Four people only precede her—namely, King Edward, her grandfather;



the Duke of Cornwall, her father, and her brothers, Prince Edward and Prince Albert. At the date of Queen Victoria's birth there were also four—George III, the future George IV, the future William IV and the Duke of Kent.

This curiously headed girl of 4 years is the tenth in the royal line to bear the name of Victoria—viz, the late queen, the Empress Frederick of Prussia, the only daughter of the latter, Victoria, daughter of King Edward; two daughters of the Duke of Fife (as a middle name); a daughter of Princess Alice of Hesse; Patricia Victoria of Connaught; the daughter of the late Prince Alfred of Sax-Coburg, and Princess Victoria of Sleswick-Holstein.

## EMPLOYED FOR A DECADE LONGER.

He has turned his English house, Morgan Hall, into a veritable museum of arms, costumes and other objects of the middle ages.

Dr. Ludwig Mond, whose discovery of a cheap gas promises to effect a revolution in the production, is a native of Cassel who, although he went to England nearly 40 years ago, still retains a trace of his German accent. He has invented many wonderful chemical processes and has thereby acquired wealth

## SUFFICIENT TO INDUCE IN HIS FANCY FOR ANCIENT ITALIAN WORKS OF ART.

He keeps up a palace in Rome, a town and a country house in England and is a member of five London clubs. Apart from his world in chemical research, the most notable deed was the founding and endowing in 1896 of the Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution.

Henry Neville, the well known English actor, is the twentieth child of a twentieth child, a distinction which is said to be unique in Great Britain.

## THE BISHOP VILLERS.

The late Bishop Villiers was nearly ruined by what was deemed extraordinary good fortune.

Edwin A. Abbey, the artist, is still at work on his series of Holy Grail pictures begun ten years ago. He says that the work will probably keep him

## large family of brothers, each of whom in turn gave up the family estates in order to enter the church. These estates in consequence devolved on the cardinal's youngest brother, the only one of the family who is not a priest. No man is in greater demand than the cardinal for various functions.

The bishop of London's salary is \$50,000 a year, and the rates, taxes, insurance and maintenance of his two large residences can scarcely be less than 15 per cent on that sum, so that his in-

## Meredith, Thomas Hardy and Frederic Harrison were read, all favoring the abolition of sports that were attended with cruelty to animals.

Jews in England owe much to the philanthropy of the present Lord Rothschild, whose vast wealth has been drawn on for charitable purposes. Lord Rothschild succeeded his uncle, in the baronetcy in 1878. He entered the house of commons when only 28 years of age.

Cardinal Vaughan is the eldest of a



## A DEEP TRIAL WELL FOR COLORADO SPRING.

(By Arthur Lakes, Western Editor of "Mines and Minerals.")

lurian and Cambrian periods, all resting finally on bed rock granite well 10,000 feet deep would scarcely penetrate all these formations.

will probably find one hundred million bushels. This means at least a net income of fifty million dollars. The crop would, if put into cars, make a train long enough to reach from Wichita to New York, with ten tons in each car. If the wheat is sold in three years to the government, it placed in silver dollars, it could be used, or, later, in paying debts, building farm houses, purchasing dairy animals and rubber-tired rigs, and other luxuries of the rich. Kansas farmers have made enough money in three years to clear almost a square mile with dollar bills, and most of it has been made from wheat.

[illegible]

Nowhere out in Kansas can you find a county mainly composed of small farmers and holders whose average wealth is upwards of \$3,000. This is the fact in Sumner county, the foremost agricultural community of the world.

**Getting Rid of the Mosquito.**  
(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

If five years ago one had asked a scientist how to get-rid of a mosquito the answer would undoubtedly have been: "Slap him." Now the mosquito is taken as seriously as the small-pox or diphtheria. There are those who

have little interest in the germ theory of disease, but are willing that anything shall be done to get rid of the pest that flies by night and wastes human blood at noonday. They, singing a horrid refrain the while, tell the British scientists have done much to trap the mosquito to his death in India, and have laid out a plan by which they think that the pest can be exterminated in a generation by the expenditure of a few hundred millions of dollars. As they haven't the millions, they are going at it gradually, and there is hope that something of im-

importance will be accomplished. In this country the natural habitat of the mosquito is New Jersey, and of high energy and intelligence most everyone is aware. It is natural that this particular interest in destroying the species. Consequently we find the scientific sharp and it work, and they have unearthed a enormous amount of information which the multitude has long been ignorant. It seems that a mosquito is not a simple sort of creature with a sole desire to absorb human blood. The mosquito has a versatility that is surprising and there are so many things

of him that one wonders how he ever got split up into so many varieties. Some are vicious and some are not. Although we confess never to have seen many of the latter kind. Some carry malaria and some do not, and some prefer to bite to the "humz" "warious." We have before us a book devoted to the subject which shows more kinds of mosquitoes than there are races of man.

## BENEFICENT AMERICAN RULE IN PUERTO RICO.

men; but as we cannot feel that an effort to then serve any useful purpose would be in hearty sympathy with the efforts of the scientists to get rid of them all.

The sharps at Trenton say that the further south in Jersey you get the larger and more dangerous the mosquitoes become, and that the first efforts to be made near Cape May. Coal oil is to be used, and if the people do not suffer from the stench that from the mosquitoes it would seem as if the end of the mosquito were at hand. We are

sympathy with the movement, but was surprised that it will be some years before the men of the mosquito is to return the heat of the sand, when we can hear on our wire screens into mosquito nets or canopies into countenances.

He who can lay low the mosquito is a hero. It is deserving of the sole reward of scientists—a monument after death.

**A QUICK-TRIP TOURIST.**

I met a tourist the other day. With air sang-froid and distinction, With a lough-checked suit and spikes-sole shoes.

With an ignorance he couldn't use; With an open-spence, heber-wids and gey.

As he halted a chippie across the way, (Now mark well what his accent while he said)

He said, (rather British nor United States): "I say, old fellow! My dear boy, say! I'm tramped to Pike's Peak and back to day!"

'D did you scent the balm from resinous  
 trees,  
 Crossing your trail with each vagrant  
 breeze?  
 Did you see the glinting sunshine play  
 O'er the brooklet's dashing milk-white  
 foam?  
 Battering the rocks on its downward way,  
 Did you hear the music, low and sweet,  
 Of the springs that gurgled at your feet?  
 Or the sprigs that purred at your feet?  
 But I made the Peak and back today!'

"Did you seek the spot where wild flowers  
 grow,  
 Close to the eering folds of snow?  
 In tramping up, did you raise your eyes  
 To the pearl-sheaf cloud-shapes' foot-  
 holds?  
 Near the dome of a vivid aureole  
 Did you chance to hear an eagle's shriek?  
 Or the hoarse and echoes from peak  
 to peak?  
 'Naw! I passed each tourist on the way  
 When I climbed the Peak and back to-  
 day!'

"Did your mind revert to the scene  
When Nature fashioned this rugged peak  
Did you pause on the summit, bleak  
bare,  
And brook your fill of the ambient air  
Did your thought once dwell on Him  
I planned  
The steep upsurge on every hand  
'T had been the time to foot away  
For I climbed the Peak and back today  
My point is made if the reader feels  
Some tourist's brain lie in their line  
That the beaten in life's race may find  
And Beauties that winners must leave behind  
— Charles Payne Smith  
Colorado Springs, July 18, 1900

No Italian Literature for Girls.  
What is absolutely wanting to the  
completion of a girl's education in liter-  
ature is reading. There is no Italian liter-  
ature for girls, and only the more fortu-

A great deal of wholesome amusement may be had in our summering, young people are content to enjoy each other in groups, and in parties without the exclusiveness which becomes a disturbing element when the groups se-



ly the races yesterday shows that th' steel spinaker has come to stay. Though 'tis very thryin' on th' load wathen line, it takes a g-re-at deal yf weight of th' counter-boor which is exactly what we said las' year. Or, 'We not with regret that Mrs. Hankerbill's ball gown was worn with a loop on th' pleats. How much more wholesome th' ol' fashioned crimoline.' I hate to think whin a g-re-at iditor has settled th' currency question an' th' shrike an' partitioned off China an' handed instructions to th' crowned heads yf Europe, an' revolutionized th' packin' business, an' tol' th' ladies what kind yf a hat to wear with a lavender skirt, he has to go home to his wife an' confess that he f'grot th' baby's carredge. I think I wudden't like to be an iditor after all. I sometimes wonder they don't come out with a line printed across th' first page: 'We don't know anything about it an' we don't care an' what business yf ye're is it anny how?'"

"I shud think th' wurruk wud kill thim," said Mr. Hennessy, sadly.

"It does," said Mr. Dooley. "Manny g-re-at iditor







## Reminiscences of Citizens Who Were There

business of stock-breeding, will be a  
plated in pre-empting or homesteaded  
anywhere within the colony, anywhere  
in fifty miles of the colony.

**RESERVATIONS.**

Reservations will be made for sen-  
iority, grade of stock, lots for sale,  
religious denominations, and for  
public buildings. It will be the expecta-  
tion of this colony to foster public  
education, making this point a superior  
one for educational facilities.

**TITLES.**

Titles will be given to members who  
ever their improvements are made  
according to the conditions heretofore  
mentioned; said titles to contain  
the names of the persons making the man-  
ufacturing, giving or selling, and intro-  
ducing in any place of public resort,

**Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.**  
Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health.



